

Greatest Of All Times

Globally selected
PERSONALITIES



My grandfather once told me that there were two kinds of people: those who do the work and those who take the credit. He told me to try to be in the first group; there was much less competition.

— Indira Gandhi —

AZ QUOTES



19 Nov 1917 <:::><:::><:::> 31 Oct 1984

Compiled by:
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19 Nov 1917



31 Oct 1984

'Iron Lady'

Smt Indira Gandhi

https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/former_pm/smt-indira-gandhi/



Born on November 19, 1917 in an illustrious family, Smt. Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. She studied at prime institutions like Ecole Nouvelle, Bex (Switzerland), Ecole Internationale, Geneva, Pupils' Own School, Poona and Bombay, Badminton School, Bristol, Vishwa Bharati, Shantiniketan and Somerville College, Oxford. She was conferred Honorary doctoral degree by a host of universities globally. With an impressive academic background, she also got the Citation of Distinction from the Columbia University. Smt. Indira Gandhi was actively involved in the freedom struggle. In her childhood, she founded the 'Bal Charkha Sangh' and in 1930, the 'Vanar Sena' of children to help the Congress party during the Non-Cooperation Movement. She was imprisoned in September 1942, and worked in riot-affected areas of Delhi in 1947 under Gandhi's guidance.

She got married to Feroze Gandhi on March 26, 1942 and had two sons. Smt. Gandhi became a Member, Congress Working

Committee and Central Election of the party in 1955. In 1958 she was appointed as a Member for Central Parliamentary Board of Congress. She was the Chairperson, National Integration Council of A.I.C.C. and President, All India Youth Congress, 1956 and Women's Dept. A.I.C.C. She became the President, Indian National Congress in 1959 and served till 1960 and then again from January 1978.

She had been Minister for Information and Broadcasting (1964- 1966). Then she held the highest office as the Prime Minister of India from January 1966 to March 1977. Concurrently, she was the Minister for Atomic Energy from September 1967 to March 1977. She also held the additional charge of the Ministry of External Affairs from September 5, 1967 to February 14, 1969. Smt. Gandhi headed the Ministry of Home Affairs from June 1970 to November 1973 and Minister for Space from June 1972 to March 1977. From January 1980 she was Chairperson, Planning Commission. She again chaired the prime Minister's Office from January 14, 1980.

Smt. Indira Gandhi was associated with a large number of organisations and institutions, like Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. She was the Chairperson of Swaraj Bhavan Trust. She was also associated with Bal Sahyog, Bal Bhavan Board and Children's National Museum in 1955. Smt. Gandhi founded the Kamala Nehru Vidyalaya in Allahabad. She was also associated with certain big institutions like Jawaharlal Nehru University and North-Eastern University during 1966-77. She also served as a Member of Delhi University Court, Indian Delegation to UNESCO (1960-64), Member, Executive Board of UNESCO from 1960-64 and Member, National Defence Council, 1962. She was also associated with Sangeet Natak Academy, National Integration Council, Himalayan

Mountaineering Institute, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society and Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

Smt. Gandhi also became a Member of Rajya Sabha in August 1964 and served till February 1967. She was the Member of Lok Sabha during fourth, fifth and sixth sessions. She was elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli (U.P.) and Medak (Andhra Pradesh) in January 1980. She chose to retain the Medak seat and relinquished the Rae Bareli seat. She was chosen as the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in 1967-77 and again in January 1980.



Indira Gandhi Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi posing at her home in New Delhi, May 1983.

Interested in a wide array of subjects, she viewed life as an integrated process, where activities and interests are different facets of the whole, not separated into compartments or labelled under different heads.

She had many achievements to her credit. She was the recipient of Bharat Ratna in 1972, Mexican Academy Award for Liberation of Bangladesh (1972), 2nd Annual Medal, FAO (1973) and Sahitya Vachaspati (Hindi) by Nagari Pracharini Sabha in 1976. Smt. Gandhi also received Mothers' Award,

U.S.A. in 1953, Islbella d'Este Award of Italy for outstanding work in diplomacy and Yale University's Howland Memorial Prize. For two consecutive years in 1967 and 1968 she was the woman most admired by the French according to a poll by the French Institute of Public Opinion. According to a special Gallup Poll Survey in the U.S.A. in 1971 she was the most admired person in the world. Diploma of Honour was conferred to her by the Argentine Society in 1971 for the Protection of Animals.

Her famous publications include 'The Years of Challenge' (1966-69), 'The Years of Endeavour' (1969-72), 'India' (London) in 1975; 'Inde' (Lausanne) in 1979 and numerous other collections of speeches and writings. She travelled widely in India and all over the world. Smt. Gandhi also visited neighbours like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Nepal and Sri Lanka. She paid official visits to countries like France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iran, Iraq and Italy. Smt. Gandhi was one to visit majority of the countries like Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Bolivia and Egypt. She paid visits to many European, American and Asian nationals like Indonesia, Japan, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Switzerland, Syria, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, U.A.E., the United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. She also marked her presence in the United Nations Headquarters.

Know the PM

Dynamic, dedicated and determined, Narendra Modi arrives as a ray of hope in the lives of a billion Indians.

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Former Prime Ministers

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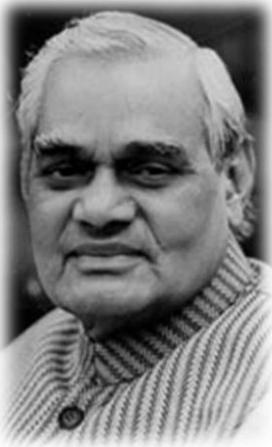


Dr. Manmohan Singh

May 22, 2004 - May 26, 2014

India's fourteenth Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was rightly acclaimed as a thinker and a scholar. He will be remembered for his diligence, academic approach to work, accessibility, and unassuming demeanour. Dr. Manmohan Singh was born on September 26, 1932, in a village in the Punjab province of undivided India. He completed his ...

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• Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

March 19, 1998 - May 22, 2004

A man of the masses, firm in his political convictions. On October 13, 1999, he took charge as Prime Minister of India for the second consecutive term at the head of a new coalition government, the National Democratic Alliance. He was Prime Minister for a short period in 1996. He is the ...

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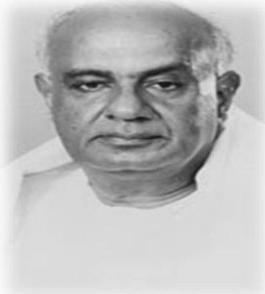


- **Shri Inder Kumar Gujral**

April 21, 1997 - March 19, 1998

Shri Inder Kumar Gujral was sworn in as the 12th Prime Minister of India on Monday, the 21st of April, 1997. Son of Late Shri Avtar Narain Gujral and Late Smt. Pushpa Gujral, Shri Gujral is M.A., B.Com. Ph.D. & D.Litt. (Hons. Causa). He was born at Jhelum (in undivided Punjab) on 4th ...

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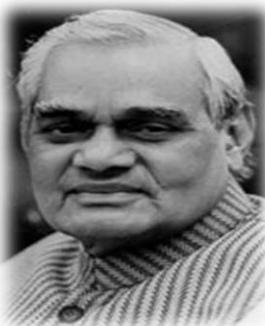


- **Shri H. D. Deve Gowda**

June 1, 1996 - April 21, 1997

Shri H. D. Deve Gowda, a staunch crusader of socio-economic development and an ardent admirer of the rich cultural heritage of India, was born on May 18, 1933 in Haradanahalli village of Holenarasipura taluk, Hassan District in Karnataka. A Civil Engineering Diploma holder, Shri Deve Gowda plunged into active politics at the early ...

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- **Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee**

May 16, 1996 - June 1, 1996

A man of the masses, firm in his political convictions. On October 13, 1999, he took charge as Prime Minister of India for the second consecutive term at the head of a new coalition government, the National Democratic Alliance. He was Prime Minister for a short period in 1996. He is the ...

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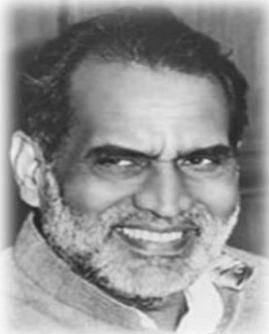
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Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao

June 21, 1991- May 16, 1996

Son of Shri P. Ranga Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was born on June 28, 1921 at Karimnagar. He studied in Osmania University, Hyderabad, Bombay University and the Nagpur University. A widower, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is the father of three sons and five daughters. Being an agriculturist and an advocate, he joined ...

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Shri Chandra Shekhar

November 10, 1990 - June 21, 1991

Shri Chandra Shekhar was born on April 17, 1927, in a farmer's family in village Ibrahimpati in District Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. He was President of the Janata Party from 1977 to 1988. Shri Chandra Shekhar was attracted to politics from his student days and was known as a fire-brand idealist with revolutionary fervour. ...

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- **Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh**

December 2, 1989 - November 10, 1990

Born on June 25, 1931 at Allahabad, Shri V.P. Singh is the son of Raja Bahadur Ram Gopal Singh. He was educated at Allahabad and Poona Universities. He was married to Smt. Sita Kumari on June 25, 1955 and has two sons. A scholarly man, he was the proud founder of Gopal Vidyalaya, ...

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- **Shri Rajiv Gandhi**

October 31, 1984 - December 2, 1989

At 40, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the youngest Prime Minister of India, perhaps even one of the youngest elected heads of Government in the world. His mother, Smt. Indira Gandhi, was eight years older when she first became Prime Minister in 1966. His illustrious grandfather, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, was 58 when he ...

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- **Smt. Indira Gandhi**

January 14, 1980 - October 31, 1984

Born on November 19, 1917 in an illustrious family, Smt. Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. She studied at prime institutions like Ecole Nouvelle, Bex (Switzerland), Ecole Internationale, Geneva, Pupils' Own School, Poona and Bombay, Badminton School, Bristol, Vishwa Bharati, Shantiniketan and Somerville College, Oxford. She was conferred Honorary ...

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Shri Charan Singh

July 28, 1979 - January 14, 1980

Shri Charan Singh was born in 1902 at Noorpur in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, in a middle class peasant family. He graduated in science in 1923, and did his post-graduation from Agra University in 1925. Also trained in law, he set up practice at Ghaziabad. He shifted to Meerut in 1929 ...

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Shri Morarji Desai

March 24, 1977 - July 28, 1979

Shri Morarji Desai was born on February 29, 1896 in Bhadeli village, now in the Bulsar district of Gujarat. His father was a school teacher and a strict disciplinarian. From his childhood, young Morarji learnt from his father the value of hard work and truthfulness under all circumstances. He was educated St. ...

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Smt. Indira Gandhi

January 24, 1966 - March 24, 1977

Born on November 19, 1917 in an illustrious family, Smt. Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. She studied at prime institutions like Ecole Nouvelle, Bex (Switzerland), Ecole Internationale, Geneva, Pupils' Own School, Poona and Bombay, Badminton School, Bristol, Vishwa Bharati, Shantiniketan and Somerville College, Oxford. She was conferred Honorary ...

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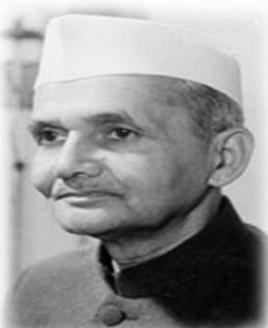
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Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda

January 11, 1966 - January 24, 1966

Born on July 4, 1898, in Sialkot (Punjab), Shri Gulzarilal Nanda was educated at Lahore, Agra and Allahabad. He worked as a research scholar on labour problems at the University of Allahabad (1920-1921) and became Professor of Economics at the National College (Bombay) in 1921. He joined the Non-Cooperation Movement the same ...

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Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

June 9, 1964 - January 11, 1966

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2, 1904 at Mughalsarai, a small railway town seven miles from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. His father was a school teacher who died when Lal Bahadur Shastri was only a year and half old. His mother, still in her twenties, took her three children ...

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Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda

May 27, 1964 - June 9, 1964

Born on July 4, 1898, in Sialkot (Punjab), Shri Gulzarilal Nanda was educated at Lahore, Agra and Allahabad. He worked as a research scholar on labour problems at the University of Allahabad (1920-1921) and became Professor of Economics at the National College (Bombay) in 1921. He joined the Non-Cooperation Movement the same ...

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Shri Jawaharlal Nehru

August 15, 1947 to May 27, 1964

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was born in Allahabad on November 14, 1889. He received his early education at home under private tutors. At the age of fifteen, he went to England and after two years at Harrow, joined Cambridge University where he took his tripos in Natural Sciences. He was later called to ...

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Indira Gandhi

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi

Indira Gandhi



Official portrait, 1983

Prime Minister of India

In office

14 January 1980 – 31 October 1984

President	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy Zail Singh
Vice President	Mohammad Hidayatullah Ramaswamy Venkataraman
Preceded by	Charan Singh
Succeeded by	Rajiv Gandhi

In office

24 January 1966 – 24 March 1977

President	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Zakir Husain V. V. Giri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed B. D. Jatti (Acting)
Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Zakir HusainV. V. GiriGopal Swarup PathakB. D. Jatti
Deputy	Morarji Desai (13 March 1967 – 16 July 1969)

Preceded by [Lal Bahadur Shastri](#)^[a]

Succeeded by Morarji Desai

Union Minister of External Affairs

In office

19 July 1984 – 31 October 1984

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by [P. V. Narasimha Rao](#)

Succeeded by Rajiv Gandhi

In office

6 September 1967 – 13 February 1969

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by [M. C. Chagla](#)

Succeeded by [Dinesh Singh](#)

Union Minister of Defence

In office

14 January 1980 – 15 January 1982

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by [Chidambaram Subramaniam](#)

Succeeded by Ramaswamy Venkataraman

In office

1 December 1975 – 20 December 1975

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by [Swaran Singh](#)

Succeeded by [Bansi Lal](#)

Union Minister of Home Affairs

In office

27 June 1970 – 5 February 1973

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by [Yashwantrao Chavan](#)

Succeeded by [Uma Shankar Dikshit](#)

In office

9 November 1966 – 13 November 1966

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by [Gulzarilal Nanda](#)

Succeeded by Yashwantrao Chavan

Union Minister of Finance

In office

17 July 1969 – 27 June 1970

Prime Minister *Herself*

Preceded by Morarji Desai

Succeeded by	Yashwantrao Chavan
<u>Union Minister of Information & Broadcasting</u>	
	In office
	9 June 1964 – 24 January 1966
Prime Minister	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Preceded by	Satya Narayan Sinha
Succeeded by	Kodardas Kalidas Shah
<u>President of the Indian National Congress</u>	
	In office
	1959
Preceded by	U. N. Dhebar
Succeeded by	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
<u>President of the Indian National Congress (I)</u>	
	In office
	1978–1984
Preceded by	Devakanta Barua (as INC (R))
Succeeded by	Rajiv Gandhi
<u>Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha</u>	
	In office
	1980–1984
Preceded by	Mallikarjun Mudiraj
Succeeded by	P. Manik Reddy
Constituency	Medak, Andhra Pradesh
	In office
	1978–1980
Preceded by	D. B. Chandregowda
Succeeded by	D. M. Puttегowda
Constituency	Chikmagalur, Karnataka
	In office
	1967–1977
Preceded by	Baijnath Kureel
Succeeded by	Raj Narain
Constituency	Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh
<u>Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha</u>	
	In office
	1964–1967
Constituency	Uttar Pradesh
<u>Personal details</u>	
Born	Indira Nehru

	19 November 1917 Allahabad , United Provinces of Agra and Oudh , British India (present-day Prayagraj , Uttar Pradesh , India)
Died	31 October 1984 (aged 66) New Delhi , Delhi , India
Manner of death	Assassination
Monuments	Shakti Sthal
Political party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Congress (1938–1969) • Congress (R) (1969–1978) • Congress (I) (1978–1984)
Spouse	Feroze Gandhi
	(m. 1942; died 1960)
Children	Rajiv Gandhi (son) Sanjay Gandhi (son)
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jawaharlal Nehru (father) • Kamala Nehru (mother)
Relatives	See Nehru–Gandhi family
Education	Visva-Bharati University (dropped out) ^[1] Somerville College, Oxford (dropped out) ^[1]
Occupation	Politician
Awards	See below
Signature	
Nicknames	See list

Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi (*née* Nehru; 19 November 1917 – 31 October 1984) was an Indian politician and stateswoman who served as the [prime minister of India](#) from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 until [her assassination](#) in 1984. She was India's first and, to date, only female prime minister, and a central figure in Indian politics as the leader of the [Indian National Congress](#) (INC). She was the daughter of [Jawaharlal Nehru](#), the first prime minister of [India](#), and the mother of [Rajiv Gandhi](#), who succeeded her in office as the country's prime minister. Gandhi's cumulative tenure of 15 years and 350 days makes her the second-longest-serving Indian prime minister after her father. [Henry Kissinger](#) described her as an "Iron Lady", a nickname that became associated with her tough personality.

During her father Jawaharlal Nehru's premiership from 1947 to 1964, Gandhi was his hostess and accompanied him on his numerous foreign trips. In 1959, she played a

part in the dissolution of the [communist](#)-led [Kerala state government](#) as then-[president of the Indian National Congress](#), otherwise a ceremonial position to which she was elected earlier that year. [Lal Bahadur Shastri](#), who had succeeded Nehru as prime minister upon [his death](#) in 1964, appointed her [minister of information and broadcasting](#) in [his government](#); the same year she was elected to the [Rajya Sabha](#), the upper house of the [Indian Parliament](#). After Shastri's sudden death in January 1966, Gandhi defeated her rival, [Morarji Desai](#), in the INC's parliamentary leadership election to become leader and also succeeded Shastri as prime minister. She led the Congress to victory in two subsequent elections, starting with the [1967 general election](#), in which she was first elected to the lower house of the Indian parliament, the [Lok Sabha](#). In 1971, her party secured its first [landslide victory](#) since her father's sweep in [1962](#), focusing on issues such as poverty. But following the nationwide [state of emergency](#) she implemented, she faced massive anti-incumbency sentiment causing the INC to lose the [1977 election](#), the first time in the history of India to happen so. She even lost her own parliamentary constituency. However, due to her portrayal as a strong leader and the weak governance of the [Janata Party](#), her party won the [next election](#) by a landslide and she returned to the premiership.

As prime minister, Gandhi was known for her uncompromising political stances and [centralization of power](#) within the [executive branch](#). In 1967, she headed a [military conflict with China](#) in which India repelled Chinese incursions into the [Himalayas](#). In 1971, she went to [war with Pakistan](#) in support of the [independence movement](#) and [war of independence](#) in [East Pakistan](#), which resulted in an Indian victory and the independence of [Bangladesh](#), as well as increasing India's influence to the point where it became the sole [regional power](#) in [South Asia](#). She played a crucial role in initiating India's first successful [nuclear weapon test](#) in 1974. Her rule saw India grow closer to the [Soviet Union](#) by signing a [friendship treaty](#) in 1971, with India receiving military, financial, and diplomatic support from the Soviet Union during its conflict with Pakistan in the same year. Though India was at the forefront of the [non-aligned movement](#), Gandhi made it one of the Soviet Union's closest allies in Asia, each often supporting the other in proxy wars and at the [United Nations](#). Responding to separatist tendencies and a call for revolution, she instituted a [state of emergency from 1975 to 1977](#), during which she [ruled by decree](#) and basic civil liberties were suspended. More than 100,000 political opponents, journalists and dissenters were imprisoned. She faced the growing [Sikh separatism](#) movement throughout her fourth premiership; in response, she ordered [Operation Blue Star](#), which involved military action in the [Golden Temple](#) and killed hundreds of [Sikhs](#). On 31 October 1984, she was assassinated by two of her bodyguards, both of whom were Sikh nationalists seeking retribution for the events at the temple.

Gandhi is remembered as the most powerful woman in the world during her tenure. Her supporters cite her leadership during victories over geopolitical rivals China and Pakistan, the [Green Revolution](#), [a growing economy](#) in the early 1980s, and her [anti-poverty campaign](#) that led her to be known as "Mother Indira" (a pun on [Mother India](#)) among the country's poor and rural classes. Critics note her [cult of personality](#) and authoritarian rule of India during the Emergency. In 1999, she was named "Woman of the Millennium" in an online poll organized by the [BBC](#). In 2020,

she was named by *Time* magazine among the 100 women who defined the past century as counterparts to the magazine's previous choices for Man of the Year.

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<https://www.igdtuw.ac.in/>

Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (Established by Govt. of Delhi vide Act 9 of 2012) NAAC A+ Grade University

Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW) was established by the Govt. NCT of Delhi in May, 2013 vide Delhi Act 09 of 2012, as a non-affiliating University to facilitate and promote studies, research, technology, innovation, incubation and extension work in emerging areas of professional education among women, with focus on engineering, technology, applied sciences, architecture and its allied areas with the objective to achieve excellence in these and related fields.

Erstwhile Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT) was established in 1998 by Directorate of Training and Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi as the first engineering college for women only. In 2002, the college became the first constituent college of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University. Over the years erstwhile IGIT has significantly contributed to the growth of quality technical education in the country and has become not only one of the premier institutions of Delhi but as the most prestigious college of north India.

Since 2013, the University has steadily grown exponentially. It has continued B.Tech. programmes in four disciplines namely computer science engineering, information technology, electronics & communications and robotics & automation engineering. M.Tech. Programmes in niche areas of technology like Information Security Management, Mobile Pervasive Computing, VLSI Design and Robotics and Automation Engineering were started for the first time in institute. The Ph.D programme was started in 2014 in various disciplines. In 2015, the University started B.Arch.

Programme. In short span of few years, the University has drastically increased its student strength.

The University is not only providing high-quality teaching in an environment of competitive research but is also committed towards the creation of new knowledge through research, development and innovation. At present the various departments of the University are running sponsored research projects from the leading Industry/organizations like Microsoft, Atmel, Nokia, Department of Science & Technology, Department of IT, Govt. of India and IITs to name a few. With the support of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the University has started its incubation centre – Anveshan that is offering ample opportunities to the young women engineers to realize their dreams by becoming the entrepreneur.

The teaching pedagogy of the University is to make students think, to resolve problems by argument supported by evidence and not to be dismayed by complexity, but bold in unravelling it. The university incessant effort is to produce work-ready graduates and this is achieved through continuously updating the syllabus with the involvement of the experts from Industry and leading academia. As an outcome, the students of the University are placed 100% with multiple job offers in the leading industry like Intel, Microsoft, Facebook, Qualcomm, Intuit, Oracle, ARM, CISCO, Yamaha, Mahindra & Mahindra, Tata Motors to name a few.

The University has decentralized structure with six academic departments and administrative departments to facilitate functioning of the academic departments. The functioning of the academic departments is well organized under the Head of the Department. Besides teaching, and service roles to carry out the academic work, the various academic departments have become the epicentre of research and development activities in their respective areas of specialization. The academic administrative responsibilities of the University are shouldered by Dean (Academic Affairs), Dean (Examination Affairs), Dy. Dean (Research & Consultancy), Dy. Dean (Student Welfare), Chief Proctor and Chief Warden.

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Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research

(Deemed to be University)

<http://www.igidr.ac.in/>



History/Backgrounds

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) is an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the Reserve Bank of India for carrying out research on development issues from a multi-disciplinary point of view.

IGIDR was registered as an autonomous society on November 14, 1986 and as a public trust in January 1987. On December 28, 1987 the campus was inaugurated by Late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India.

Subsequently, the Institute was recognized as a Deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

Starting as a purely research institution, it rapidly developed into a full-fledged teaching cum research organisation when it launched a Ph.D. program in the field of development studies in 1990. The objective of the Ph.D. programme is to produce researchers with diverse disciplinary backgrounds who can address issues of economics, energy and environment policies. In 1995, the institute initiated the M. Phil programme. The M.Sc. programme commenced in 2003 to introduce students to the world of research at an earlier stage.

At present the Institute has about 150 employees and students that include about 26 full time faculty members, 24 non-academic staff and about 90 M.Sc./M.Phil/Ph.D students.

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Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय (इग्नू)

<https://www.ignou.ac.in/>

Vice Chancellor's Message

Welcome to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), a premier institution established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 with the mission to democratize education in India and beyond. Empowered by the IGNOU Act, the University holds a unique mandate to provide inclusive and equitable access to higher education across the nation and through its overseas learner support centres, reflecting its expansive jurisdiction and global vision.

IGNOU proudly stands as the **No. 1 Open University** in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) and the first Open University to receive the prestigious **A++ accreditation** from NAAC, these are recognitions of its excellence in the open, distance and online learning system. With over 69 Regional Centres, 2,000+ Learner Support Centres pan-India, and 25 Overseas Study Centres in 15 countries, IGNOU reaches the remotest corners of India and serves diverse learners, including marginalized communities, persons with disabilities, and international students.

As a torchbearer of innovation, IGNOU integrates technology with education through initiatives like MOOCs on SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA channels, and e-Gyankosh, ensuring quality education is both accessible and affordable. With 325 programmes, including Four-Year Undergraduate Programmes (FYUP) and skill-based courses, the University continues to align with the National Education Policy 2020 to meet emerging educational and professional needs. IGNOU offers 45 online academic programmes through its own Learning Management System (LMS).

IGNOU has attained a significant milestone in the realm of innovation and has been ranked among the top ten "Institutes of National Importance and Central Universities" due to its endeavors to promote entrepreneurship and innovation. Furthermore, it has been positioned within the 151-300 range of overall rankings according to the NIRF-Innovation rating-2023. The role of the university in shaping India's educational landscape is immense. Through strategic collaborations, groundbreaking research, and its unwavering commitment to quality, IGNOU reinforces the pillars of **access, affordability, equity, and excellence** in education.

We invite you to explore IGNOU's unparalleled legacy and be part of a vibrant journey toward academic and professional growth.

Prof. Uma Kanjilal
Vice Chancellor (Acting), IGNOU

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Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi
An Autonomous Body Under Ministry of Civil Aviation Government of India
Fursatganj Airfield Amethi-229302 U.P India

<https://igrua.gov.in/>

About Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi

The foundation stone of **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi**, commonly called IGRUA, was laid by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Late Capt Rajiv Gandhi on 07 November 1985.

The Governing Council

The Akademi functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Govt. of India (GOI) through its Governing Council (GC). Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) located at Fursatganj District Amethi Uttar Pradesh, is an autonomous body under the control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Governing Council is the supreme body of the organization headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

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INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL FOREST ACADEMY DEHRADUN

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India

<https://www.ignfa.gov.in/>

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) was established in the year 1987 by renaming the erstwhile Indian Forest College, which was originally established in 1938 for training senior forest officers. It is situated in the New Forest campus of Forest Research Institute (FRI) on Chakrata Road (NH-72), five kilometers from Dehradun town. IGNFA is currently functioning as a Staff College for the officers of the Indian Forest Service (IFS).





The primary mandate of the Academy is to impart knowledge and skills to the professional foresters and help them to develop competence for managing the country forest and wildlife resources on a sustainable basis. In the Academy training is provided at different levels of seniority in the Indian Forest Service besides training the new entrants to the service.

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Indira Gandhi International Airport

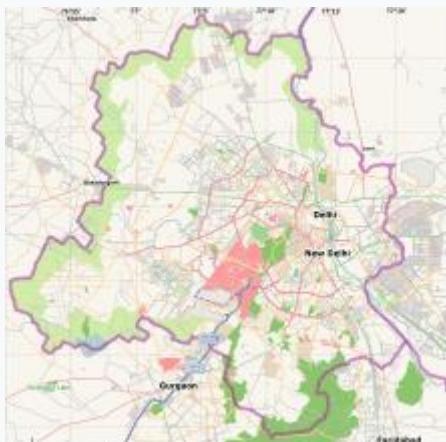
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi_International_Airport

Indira Gandhi International Airport ([IATA: DEL](#), [ICAO: VIDP](#)) is the primary [international airport](#) serving [New Delhi](#), the capital of [India](#), and the [National Capital Region](#) (NCR). The airport, spread over an area of 5,106 acres (2,066 ha), is situated in [Palam](#), [Delhi](#), 15 km (9.3 mi) southwest of the [New Delhi Railway Station](#) and 16 km (9.9 mi) from [New Delhi](#) city centre.

Named after [Indira Gandhi](#) (1917–1984), the former [Prime Minister of India](#), it is the [busiest airport of India](#) in terms of passenger traffic since 2009. It is also the busiest airport in the country in terms of cargo traffic. In the financial year of 2023–24, the airport handled 7.36 [crore](#) (73.6 million) passengers, the highest ever in the airport's history. As of 2024, it is the [tenth-busiest airport in the world](#), as per the latest rankings issued by the UK-based air consultancy firm, [OAG](#). It is the second-busiest airport in the world by seating capacity, having a seating capacity of over 36 [lakh](#) (3.6 million) seats, and the [busiest airport in Asia](#) by passenger traffic, handling over 6.55 crore (65.5 million) passengers in 2023. In fact,

it is routinely one of the busiest airports in the world, according to the [Airports Council International](#) rankings.

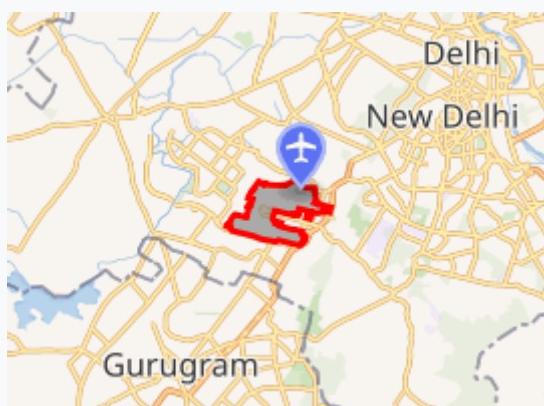
Indira Gandhi International Airport	
	DELHI INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
	Satellite image of the airport
Summary	
Airport type	Public
Owner	Airports Authority of India ^[1]
Operator	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GMR Group (74%)• Airports Authority of India (26%)
Serves	National Capital Region (NCR)
Location	Palam, Delhi, India
Opened	1962; 63 years ago
Hub for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air India• Alliance Air• FedEx Express• Quikjet Airlines
Operating base for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air India Express• IndiGo• SpiceJet• Zoom Air^[2]
Elevation AMSL	237 m / 777 ft
Coordinates	 28°34'07"N 077°06'44"E
Website	www.newdelhiairport.in
Map	



DEL/VIDP

Location of airport in India

[Show map of Delhi](#)[Show map of India](#)[Show all](#)



[Wikimedia](#) | © [OpenStreetMap](#)

Runways

Direction	Length		Surface
	m	ft	
09/27	2,816	9,239	Asphalt
10/28	3,813	12,510	Asphalt
11R/29L	4,430	14,534	Asphalt
11L/29R	4,400	14,436	Asphalt

Statistics (April 2023 – March 2024)

Passengers 73,673,708 (Δ 12.8%)

International passengers 19,470,161 (Δ 24.4%)

Aircraft movements 442,488 (Δ 2.9%)

Cargo tonnage 1,003,306 (Δ 12%)

The airport was operated by the [Indian Air Force](#) before its management was transferred to the [Airports Authority of India](#). In May 2006, the management of the airport was passed over to Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), a consortium led by the [GMR Group](#). In September 2008, the airport inaugurated a 4,430 m (14,530 ft) runway. With the commencement of operations at Terminal 3 in 2010, it became India's and South Asia's largest aviation hub. The Terminal 3 building has a capacity to

handle 3.4 crore (34 million) passengers annually and was the [world's 8th largest passenger terminal](#) upon completion. The airport inaugurated a 4,400 m (14,400 ft) runway and the 2.1 km (1.3 mi) Eastern Cross Taxiways (ECT) with dual parallel taxiways in July 2023. The airport uses an advanced system called [Airport Collaborative Decision Making](#) (A-CDM) to help keep [takeoffs](#) and [landings](#) timely and predictable.

The other airport serving NCR is the [Hindon Airport](#), which is much smaller in size and primarily handles regional flights out of the city under the [UDAN](#) Scheme. The former airport, which used to be the primary airport of NCR, [Safdarjung Airport](#) is now used mainly by VVIP helicopters and small charter helicopters due to its short runway. To offset the burgeoning traffic, the construction of a new airport, [Noida International Airport](#), is currently underway.



INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SARANG

ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ, ସରଙ୍ଗ

An Autonomous Institute of Govt. of Odisha

<https://igitsarang.ac.in/>



Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT), Sarang was established in the year of 1982 and was managed directly by the Govt. of Odisha in the name of Odisha College of Engineering (OCE). Prior to this, since 1981, the institute in the name of Modern Polytechnic (MPT) was offering Diploma Courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining Survey Engineering. In the year 1987, both OCE & MPT were merged and renamed as IGIT, Sarang and the management was transferred to an Autonomous Society. Presently, the Institute is offering nine Under Graduate Engineering courses in Civil, Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Electronics & Telecommunication, Computer Science Engg., Production Engg., Architecture; & two part-time Post Graduate Engg courses in Industrial Power Control & Drives, Environmental Sc. &Engg.; nine full time Post Graduate Engg courses / Master courseComputer Sc.Engg., Electronics and Telecom. Engg, GeotechEngg., Mechanical System Design, Mett. & Materials Engg., Power Electronics & Drives, Power System Engg., Production Engg., Structural Engg., Master in Computer Application; besides five Diploma Courses in Civil, Electrical, Electronics & Telecommunication, Mechanical & Metallurgical Engineering.

The Institute provides limited Hostel accommodation to its students with an integrated campus covering 179 acres of land encompassing hostels, staff quarters and a sprawling playground (Dr. M. P. Mishra memorial stadium) with basketball, volleyball and badminton courts. In addition to this, with the Govt. approval, a proposal has been submitted to District authorities for further alienation of 200 acres of Govt. land in front of the Institute for its further expansion. The institute has central infrastructure facilities like Central Library (with 27,000 volumes of books and 50 current periodicals / journals subscribed every year), Central Computer Centre, Central Workshop, Knowledge Centre, 8 nos. of student hostels having accommodation facility for students and other amenities such as SBI (Core Bank facilities), Guest house, Hospital, Post Office, Canteen, Students and Employees Cooperative Consumer stores, NSS, NCC, different clubs, Telephone Exchange, Mobile tower and Schooling up to High School level in its campus.

There are eight departments, well equipped with highly qualified faculties and adequately equipped laboratories. The research activities of the institute are comparable with any other leading institute of the State and the Country. The faculties are well in touch with the advancement in modern technology around the world. Every year, numbers of research papers are published in journals and Conferences of National and International repute. 15 nos. of Ph.Ds have so far been produced in different departments. Every year, National Conferences / Short term courses are organized in the institute in collaboration with IE / ISTE / AICTE. People across the country and outside also are in touch with our faculties in connection with technical research and consultancy. Quite a good nos. of our alumni are excelling in their field across the world.

Within a span of three decades, the institute has grown up to the National level academically. This is the first Govt. Engg. College in the state to have accreditation from NBA (AICTE) because of its academic excellence.

The serene atmosphere available at Sarang offers the students optimum opportunity to concentrate on studies. Priority is given through routine curricular programmes towards improvement of practical knowledge. In order to provide complete exposure to industrial life, the students are taken to nearby industrial organisations such as NALCO, N.T.P.C./T.T.P.S., M.C.L., N.T.P.C., Rengali Dam Project, Samal Barrage, Heavy Water Project, Bhusan Steel & Strips, Rana Sponge, Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys Jindal Steel & Powers Ltd., etc., on weekends and holidays. Industrial visits for the students are also arranged to places of industrial importance such as Rourkela, Kansbahal, Sunabeda, Burla, Hirakud, Paradeep and Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar etc. Every effort is being made to improve various dimensions of students' personalities by conducting regular cultural programmes, technical exercises, athletic, sport and games and other co-curricular activities. made to improve various dimensions of students personalities by conducting regular cultural programmes, technical exercises, athletic, sport and games and other co-curricular activities.

Campus selection of students are being conducted regularly by reputed firms like INFOSYS, Tata Consultancy Services, Larsen & Turbo Ltd. (Information Technology), defence services and Tata Refractories Ltd., Vedanta Alumina, Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd., Satyam Computer, Kanbay, Wipro, MatasSritech, Tari Harish, I-Flex Solution, Utkal Alumina, Visa Steel , Ananda Auto etc.

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List of things named after **Indira Gandhi**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_things_named_after_Indira_Gandhi

The following **things have been named after Indira Gandhi**, who was [Prime Minister of India](#) from 1966–1977 and from 1980 until her assassination in 1984. A [Right to Information](#) query raised in 2013 was answered saying that over 450 schemes, building, projects, institutions, etc. were named after the three family members ([Jawaharlal Nehru](#), [Indira Gandhi](#) and [Rajiv Gandhi](#)) of [Nehru–Gandhi family](#).

Awards, prizes, and competitions

- [Indira Gandhi Award for Best Debut Film of a Director](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Boat Race](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Prize](#)

Event venues

- [Indira Gandhi Arena](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Athletic Stadium](#)
- [Indira Gandhi International Sports Stadium](#), Haldwani, Uttarakhand
- [Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Stadium, Alwar](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Stadium, Solapur](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Stadium \(Una\)](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Stadium, Vijayawada](#)
- [Indira Priyadarshini Stadium](#)
- Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture, Phoenix, [Mauritius](#)^[2]

Hospitals

- [Indira Gandhi Childrens Hospital](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Co-operative Hospital](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Medical College](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital](#)
- [North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences](#)

Government programmes

Current

- [Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme](#)
- [Indira Canteens](#)

Former

Central Government Schemes

1. Indira Awas Yojana - Ministry of Rural Areas and Environment – This scheme was a CSS funded on cost-sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, the entire funds are provided by Centre. The scheme was targeted to provide housing to the population below poverty line living in rural areas, particularly those belonging to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers.
2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme – To Provide Social Security to workers in the Unorganized Sector in a Phased Manner.
3. Indira Gandhi Canal Project (Funded by World Bank)
4. Indira Kisan Vikas Patra

5. Indira Gandhi Garib Kalyan Yojna

State Government Schemes

1. Indira Gandhi Utkrishta Chhattervitti Yojna for Post Plus Two Students - Himachal Pradesh Government (Sponsored by Central Government)
2. Indira Gandhi Women Protection Scheme - Maharashtra Government
3. Indira Gandhi Prathisthan - Housing and Urban Planning Department - Uttar Pradesh Government
4. Indira Kranthi Patham Scheme - Andhra Pradesh Government
5. Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana Scheme - Kerala Government
6. Indira Gandhi Vruddha Bhumiheen Shetmajoor Anudan Yojana - Maharashtra Government
7. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP), Jaisalmer - Rajasthan Government
8. Indira Gandhi Niradhar Yojna - Maharashtra Government
9. Indira Gandhi Kuppam - Kerala Government - Welfare Scheme for Tsunami effected fishermen
10. Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme, 2006 - Haryana Government
11. Indira Gandhi Niradhar Old, Landless, Destitute women farm labour Scheme - Maharashtra Government
12. Indira Gandhi Women Protection Scheme - Maharashtra Government
13. Indira Gaon Ganga Yojana - Chhattisgarh Government
14. Indira Sahara Yojana - Chhattisgarh Government
15. Indira Soochna Shakti Yojana - Chhattisgarh Government
16. Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana - Himachal Pradesh Government
17. Indira Gandhi Garibi Hatao Yojana (DPIP) - Madhya Pradesh Government
18. Indira Gandhi super thermal power project - Haryana Government
19. Indira Gandhi Water Project - Haryana Government
20. Indira Gandhi Sagar Project, Bhandara District Gosikhurd - Maharashtra Government
21. Indira Jeevitha Bima Pathakam - Andhra Pradesh Government
22. Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Vivah Shagun Yojana - Haryana Government
23. Indira Mahila Yojana Scheme - Meghalaya Government
24. Indira Gandhi Calf Rearing Scheme - Chhattisgarh Government
25. Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Vivah Shagun Yojana - Haryana Government
26. Indira Gandhi Calf Rearing Scheme - Andhra Pradesh Government - It helped most of the respondent families in acquiring female calves through this scheme.
27. Indira Gandhi Landless Agriculture Labour scheme - Maharashtra Government

Museums and parks

- [Indira Gandhi Planetarium](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Zoological Park](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Stadium, Una](#)

Transport infrastructure

- [Indira Gandhi Canal](#)
- [Indira Gandhi International Airport](#)
- [Annai Indira Gandhi Road Bridge](#)
- [Indira canteen](#)

Universities, colleges, and research institutes

- [Indira Gandhi Agricultural University](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Institute of Developmental Research](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology \(Delhi\)](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology \(Orissa\)](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Medical College](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur](#)
- [Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy](#)
- [Indira Gandhi National Open University](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli](#)
- Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Sciences (University Of Delhi)^[3]
- [North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences](#)
- [Gandhi Memorial International School](#)
- [Srimati Indira Gandhi State Secondary School](#), Quartier Militaire, [Mauritius](#)^[4]
- [Indira Gandhi Cultural Center](#)

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Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya

<https://igkv.ac.in/site/#/about/about-overview>



Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV) is located in Raipur, the capital city of the state of Chhattisgarh in central India. The university was established on January 20, 1987, and is named after the former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, in her honour. IGKV has a primary mandate to provide education, conduct research, and offer extension services in the field of agriculture and related areas. The university offers a wide range of academic programs, including undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs in various agricultural disciplines. These programs cover fields such as agronomy, horticulture, soil science, plant pathology, entomology, agricultural engineering, and more. IGKV has several affiliated and constituent colleges across Chhattisgarh. These colleges play a crucial role in delivering quality agricultural education and hands-on training to students. IGKV is actively involved in agricultural research, with a focus on improving agricultural practices and addressing regional challenges. This research is aimed at increasing crop productivity, sustainability, and the overall well-being of farmers in Chhattisgarh. IGKV operates various research stations across different agro-climatic zones within the state. These stations conduct region-specific research to address the unique agricultural needs and challenges of each area. The university conducts research on a variety of crops, including cereals (such as rice and wheat), pulses (like chickpeas and lentil etc), oilseeds (such as soybeans and groundnuts etc), and fruits (including mangoes, citrus fruits, and others). This research contributes to the development of better agricultural practices for these crops in Chhattisgarh. The university provides extension services to disseminate agricultural knowledge, best practices, and technological advancements to the farming community in Chhattisgarh. These services help bridge the gap between research and practical

application for farmers. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya is a crucial institution in Chhattisgarh, contributing to the development of the agricultural sector, education, and research in the state. Its work plays a vital role in improving agricultural practices and the lives of farmers in the region.

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Indira Gandhi Hospital

Government of NCT of Delhi

<https://igh.delhi.gov.in/>

General Information: -

- Indira Gandhi Hospital has been envisaged as a Teaching Hospital with Super Speciality Services.
- It has 1241 beds. It is a certified green building with three interconnected blocks - OPD, Ward and Emergency Block.
- The services and facilities mentioned are on a constant process of upgradation and advancement and therefore subject to change.
- All medicines are supplied free of cost to the patients. The medicines are purchased as per the guidelines and list of essential drugs issued by Govt. of Delhi.

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The University

The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak has been established by an Act of the Parliament of India. It came into existence by the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007 and came into action on July 2008. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the whole country and it is fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grant Commission. The university caters to the tribals' long cherished dream of higher education.

Aims and Objectives

The tribal people are rich in cultural heritage and skill of art and craft but they are still marginalized in respect to higher education as well as in other walks of life. Now in the present age of globalization the world has shrunk into a village as the society has advanced in technology. But the tribes, who are the custodians of Indian culture in real sense, are far behind in this race of advancement. In order to rescue them from the present plight, the university has put before itself the following aims and objectives-

- ✿ To provide avenues of education, especially higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India.
- ✿ To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, tradition, culture, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies relating to the natural resources of the tribal areas.
- ✿ To collaborate with national and international universities and organizations, especially for undertaking cultural studies and research on tribal communities.

- * To formulate tribal centric development models, publish reports and monographs and to organize conferences and seminars on issues relating to tribes and to provide inputs to policy matters in different spheres.
- * To take appropriate measures for promoting the members of tribal communities capable of managing, administering and looking after their own needs by access to higher education through a university of their own.
- * To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such other branches of learning as it may deem fit.
- * To take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching learning process in inter-disciplinary studies and researches and to pay special attention to the improvement of social, educational and economic conditions and welfare of the scheduled tribes within the Union of India.

In view of the aims and objectives of the university the major thrust will be on providing more opportunity for the tribes. However, the university is open to all.

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Indira Gandhi Prize

<https://indiragandhi.in/en/awardees>

Introduction

The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development consists of an award of Rs.10 million and a trophy with a citation. The trophy is a square piece of banded Haematite Jasper, the same stone which is used at the samadhi of Indira Gandhi at Shakti Sthala, New Delhi. Haematite Jasper is one of the hardest varieties of stone found in India and is estimated to be 2000 million years old.

**INDIRA
GANDHI
PEACE
PRIZE**



rosewood box edged in silver.

Inset into the stone rimmed in silver is a portrait of Indira Gandhi. It is painted in the Jaipur miniature tradition by master craftsman Babulal Marotia. The words Indira Gandhi Puraskar in the Devanagri script are inset below. The trophy is encased in a

Indira Gandhi Prize

For Peace, Disarmament and Development

Indira Gandhi's dedicated work for India and the world has earned for her a shining place in history. She lived and laboured for enlarging freedom for humankind, freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom from various forms of prejudice and narrowness. She believed that nations could prosper only if they lived in harmony with one another. She had a unified view of humanity. She wanted men and women of all lands to live in a sense of togetherness, cherishing and enriching the universal heritage. As chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement, she declared: "Born of the universe, we cannot narrow our loyalties. Belonging to humankind, nothing human can be alien to us."

Indira Gandhi was indefatigable in alerting the collective consciousness of humanity to the dangers of confrontation in a world bristling with nuclear weapons. She was a passionate champion of disarmament and peaceful resolution of disputes. She worked for harnessing the spiritual and material resources of humankind to fight against aggression and acquisitiveness, poverty and pollution. She wanted knowledge to lead to wisdom and to inner harmony.

Like Jawaharlal Nehru, she was untiring in underscoring the indispensability of non-violence. She wanted human beings to live in peace within themselves, with fellow beings and with the rest of nature.

Clear and unshakeable in her objectives yet practical, strong yet full of compassion, committed yet detached, deeply spiritual yet secular and free from a narrow, constricted view of life, proud of her national heritage yet imbued with an international vision transcending regional and parochial considerations, Indira Gandhi carved out a niche for herself in history.

To commemorate Indira Gandhi's outstanding contribution to national and global well-being and to promote the causes which she espoused, India in 1985 instituted the INDIRA GANDHI PRIZE for Peace, Disarmament and Development. It is administered by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.

The Prize - Code of Procedure

The Prize shall be awarded annually to a person or organization without any distinction of nationality, race or religion, in recognition of creative efforts towards:

- Promoting international peace and disarmament, racial equality, and goodwill and harmony among nations;
- Securing economic co-operation and promoting a new international economic order;
- Accelerating the all-round advancement of developing nations;
- Ensuring that the discoveries of science and modern knowledge are used for the larger good of the human race; and
- Enlarging the scope of freedom and enriching the human spirit.

The Prize shall be of the value of Rs. 10 million or its equivalent in foreign exchange. Scrutiny of proposals and final selection for the Prize shall be made by a jury of eminent persons.

The jury shall consist of not fewer than five and not more than nine members named by the Chairperson of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust with one of them being designated as its Chairman.

Recommendations for the Prize may be submitted by:

- Past winners of the Prize;
- Former members of the jury;
- Members of either House of the Indian Parliament;
- Members of the national Parliaments of all member countries of the United Nations;
- National and international organizations of repute dedicated to the promotion of peace and international understanding; and
- Any person or organization invited or permitted by the jury to make proposals.

Each year, the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust shall invite recommendations for the award in respect of the preceding year. The last date for receipt of recommendations shall be 30 September. The Prize shall be announced on or before 31 December.

- The proposer, while nominating an individual or organization, shall give a brief statement outlining the reasons for the proposal.

- Only persons nominated as candidates during their lifetime shall be considered for the Prize.
- The decision of the jury shall be by consensus and shall be recorded by the Chairperson. It shall be final and binding and not subject to confirmation or revision for any reason whatsoever.
- The proposals in connection with the award of the Prize and the deliberations of the jury shall not be made public or otherwise revealed.
- The members of the jury shall hold office for three years. In the event of a vacancy occurring for any reason, the Chairperson of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust shall appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. Any vacancy in the jury shall not invalidate its proceedings.
- The jury shall have the discretion to divide the Prize between two or more persons or institutions or to withhold the Prize for any year.
- The Prize shall be presented, as far as possible, to the awardee in person at a special ceremony in New Delhi. If the Prize is awarded to an institution, it shall be received by persons designated by the institution.
- The Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust shall be competent to make changes in the Code of Procedure on the advice of the jury or otherwise.
- The Prize and all expenses incidental to its award shall be financed out of an endowment by the government of India to the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.
- The secretariat shall be provided by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, 1 Akbar Road, New Delhi-110 011.

The Jury

The jury for the **INDIRA GANDHI PRIZE** for Peace, Disarmament and Development consists of the following eminent persons:

Shri Shivshankar Menon (Chairman)

Former National Security Advisor

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Former Prime Minister

Shri Raghuram Rajan

Professor, University of Chicago

Dr. Syeda Hameed

Former Member of the Planning Commission

Shri Wajahat Habibullah

Former Chief Information Commissioner of India

Shri Suman Dubey

Former Editor Indian Express

Ms. Aruna Roy

Social Activist

Prof. Kaushik Basu

Former Chief Economic Adviser

Kindly visit the Web Link to know the LIST of Awardees

<https://indiragandhi.in/en/awardees>

@@@@@@@ Awards and Honours

National honours

-  [India:](#)
 -  [Bharat Ratna](#) (1971)

Foreign honours

-  [International Olympic Committee:](#)
 -  [Gold Olympic Order](#) (1983)
-  [Soviet Union:](#)
 -  [Lenin Peace Prize](#) (1985, posthumous)^{[277][278]}
-  [Bangladesh:](#)
 -  [Bangladesh Freedom Honour](#)
(2011, posthumous)

Posthumous honours

- The southernmost [Indira Point](#) ($6.74678^{\circ}\text{N } 93.84260^{\circ}\text{E}$) is named after Gandhi.
- The [Indira Awaas Yojana](#), a central government low-cost housing programme for the rural poor, was named after her.
- The international airport at New Delhi is named [Indira Gandhi International Airport](#) in her honour.
- The [Indira Gandhi National Open University](#), the largest university in the world, is also named after her.
- [Indian National Congress](#) established the annual [Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration](#) in 1985, given in her memory on her death anniversary.
- The Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust also constituted the annual [Indira Gandhi Prize](#).

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National Emergency: 1975

Raj Narain verdict

[Raj Narain](#), who had been defeated in the 1971 parliamentary election by Indira Gandhi, lodged cases of election fraud and use of state machinery for election purposes against her in the [Allahabad High Court](#). [Shanti Bhushan](#) fought the case for Narain (Nani Palkhivala fought the case for Indira). Indira Gandhi was also cross-examined in the High Court which was the first such instance for an Indian Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi had to present herself for 5 hours in front of judge).

On 12 June 1975, Justice [Jagmohanlal Sinha](#) of the Allahabad High Court found the prime minister guilty on the charge of misuse of government machinery for her election campaign. The court declared her election [null and void](#) and unseated her from her seat in the [Lok Sabha](#). The court also banned her from contesting any election for an additional six years. Serious charges such as bribing voters and election malpractices were dropped and she was held responsible for misusing government machinery and found guilty on charges such as using the state police to build a dais, availing herself of the services of a government officer, [Yashpal Kapoor](#), during the elections before he had resigned from his position, and use of electricity from the state electricity department.

Her supporters organised mass pro-Indira demonstrations in the streets of Delhi close to the Prime Minister's residence.

Indira Gandhi challenged the High Court's decision in the Supreme Court. Justice [V. R. Krishna Iyer](#), on 24 June 1975, upheld the High Court judgement and ordered all privileges Gandhi received as an MP be stopped, and that she be debarred from voting. However, she was allowed to continue as Prime Minister pending the resolution of her appeal. [Jayaprakash Narayan](#) and [Morarji Desai](#) called for daily anti-government protests. The next day, Jayaprakash Narayan organised a large rally in Delhi, where he said that a police officer must reject the orders of government if the order is immoral and unethical as this was [Mahatma Gandhi](#)'s motto during the freedom struggle. Such a statement was taken as a sign of inciting rebellion in the country. Later that day, Indira Gandhi requested a compliant President [Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed](#) to proclaim a [state of emergency](#). Within three hours, the electricity to all major newspapers was cut and the political opposition arrested. The proposal was sent without discussion with the Union Cabinet, who only learnt of it and ratified it the next morning.

Proclamation of the Emergency

The Government cited threats to national security, as a war with Pakistan had recently been concluded. Due to the war and additional challenges of drought and the [1973 oil crisis](#), the economy was in poor condition. The Government claimed that the strikes and protests had paralysed the government and hurt the economy of the country greatly. In the face of massive political opposition, desertion and disorder across the country and the party, Gandhi stuck to the advice of a few

loyalists and her younger son Sanjay Gandhi, whose own power had grown considerably over the last few years to become an "extra-constitutional authority". Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, proposed to the prime minister to impose an "internal emergency". He drafted a letter for the President to issue the proclamation based on information Indira had received that "there is an imminent danger to the security of India being threatened by internal disturbances". He showed how democratic freedom could be suspended while remaining within the ambit of the Constitution.

After resolving a procedural matter, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared a state of internal emergency upon the prime minister's advice on the night of 25 June 1975, just a few minutes before the clock struck midnight.

Kindly visit the Web Link to know
the **RESULT of the Appeal.**

Supreme Court of India

Indira Nehru Gandhi vs Shri Raj Narain & Anr on 7 November, 1975

Equivalent citations: AIR 1975 SUPREME COURT 2299, 1976 2 SCR 347

Bench: H.R. Khanna, K.K. Mathew, M.H. Beg, Y.V. Chandrachud

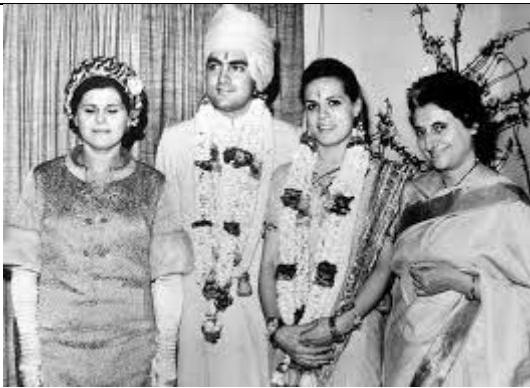
CASE NO.:
Appeal (civil) 887 of 1975

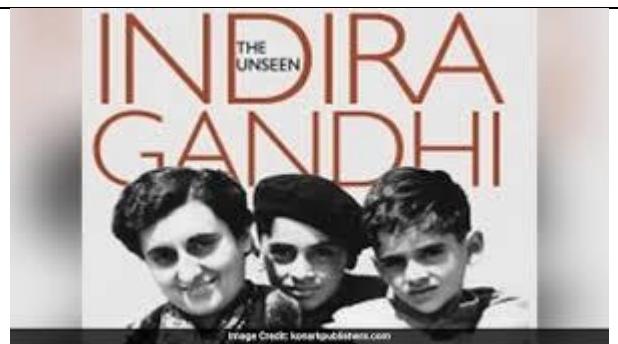
PETITIONER:
INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI

RESPONDENT:
SHRI RAJ NARAIN & ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 07/11/1975

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/936707/>





Assassination

Indira Gandhi

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Indira_Gandhi

Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated at 9:30 AM on 31 October 1984 at her residence in Safdarjung Road, New Delhi. She was killed by her bodyguards, Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, in the aftermath of Operation Blue Star by the Indian Army between 1 and 8 June 1984 on the orders of Gandhi. The military operation was to remove Sikh militant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and other Sikh separatists from the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab, the holiest site of Sikhism. The operation resulted in the death of many pilgrims as well as damage to the Akal Takht and the destruction of the Sikh Reference Library.

Gandhi's assassination by her Sikh bodyguards led to the 1984 Sikh massacres which were instigated by Hindu nationalist mobs and political figures from the Indian National Congress, who orchestrated pogroms against Sikh populations throughout India. Four days of mob violence resulted in the destruction of 40 historic gurdwaras and other important Sikh holy sites. Official Indian government figures put the death toll at 3,350 while other sources have quoted that between 8,000 to 16,000 Sikhs were killed.

Assassination of Indira Gandhi

Part of the Insurgency in Punjab, India



The spot where Gandhi was shot down is marked by a glass opening in the crystal pathway at the *Indira Gandhi Memorial*

Location	<u>Prime Minister residence, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi</u>
Date	31 October 1984 9:30 a.m.
Attack type	<u>Assassination</u>
Weapons	.38 (9.1 mm) revolver and <u>Sterling submachine gun</u>
Victim	<u>Indira Gandhi</u>
Assailants	<u>Satwant Singh</u> and <u>Beant Singh</u>

Operation Blue Star

Operation Blue Star was a large Indian military operation carried out between 1 and 8 June 1984, ordered by Indira Gandhi to remove leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his militant Sikh followers from the buildings of the Harmandir Sahib complex in Amritsar, Punjab. This attack killed around 5,000 innocent pilgrims, men, women and children, many of whom were Sikhs, and the Indian Army suffered around 700 deaths with most of 80-200 militants dying as well. The Operation also caused serious damage to two of holiest Sikh shrines the Golden Temple and Akal Takht. The military action resulted in the death of many pilgrims as well as damage to the Akal Takht and the destruction of the Sikh Reference Library.

The perceived threat to Gandhi's life increased after the operation. Accordingly, Sikhs were removed from her personal bodyguard detail by the Intelligence Bureau for fear

of assassination. Gandhi feared that this would reinforce her anti-Sikh image among the public, however, and she ordered the [Delhi Police](#) to reinstate her Sikh bodyguards, including [Beant Singh](#), who was reported to be her personal favourite.



Gandhi's blood-stained [Sambalpuri sari](#) and her belongings at the time of her assassination, preserved at the [Indira Gandhi Memorial Museum](#) in [New Delhi](#).

Assassination

At about 9:20 a.m. [Indian Standard Time](#) on 31 October 1984, Gandhi was on her way to be interviewed by British actor [Peter Ustinov](#), who was filming a documentary for [Irish television](#). She was accompanied by Constable Narayan Singh, personal security officer Rameshwar Dayal and Gandhi's personal secretary, [R. K. Dhawan](#). She was walking through the garden of the Prime Minister's Residence at No. 1 Safdarjung Road in New Delhi towards the neighboring 1 Akbar Road office. Gandhi was not wearing her [bulletproof vest](#) that day, which she had been advised to wear at all times after Operation Blue Star.

Gandhi passed a [wicket gate](#) guarded by [Constable](#) Satwant and [Sub-Inspector](#) Beant Singh, and the two men opened fire. Beant fired three rounds into her abdomen from his .38 (9.7 mm) revolver; then Satwant fired 30 rounds from his [Sterling sub-machine gun](#) after she had fallen to the ground. Both men then threw down their weapons and Beant said, "I have done what I had to do. You do what you want to do." In the next six minutes, Border Police officers Tarsem Singh Jamwal and Ram Saran captured and killed Beant, while Satwant was arrested by Gandhi's other bodyguards along with an accomplice trying to escape; he was seriously wounded. Satwant Singh was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death for killing Gandhi. He was hanged in 1989, along with accomplice [Kehar Singh](#).

[Salma Sultan](#) gave the first news of the assassination of Gandhi on [Doordarshan's](#) evening news on 31 October 1984, more than ten hours after she was killed. It is alleged by the Indian government that Gandhi's secretary R. K. Dhawan overruled intelligence and security officials who had ordered the removal of policemen as a security threat, including her assassins.

Beant was one of Gandhi's favorite guards, whom she had known for ten years. Because he was a Sikh, he had been taken off her staff after Operation Blue Star; however, Gandhi had made sure that he was reinstated. Satwant was 22 years old at the time of the assassination, and had been assigned to Gandhi's guard just five months previously.^[13]

Gandhi was taken to the [All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi](#) at 9:30 a.m. Doctors operated on her. She was declared dead at 2:20 p.m. The postmortem examination was conducted by a team of doctors headed by [Tirath Das Dogra](#), who stated that 30 bullets had struck Gandhi from a [Sterling sub-machine gun](#) and a revolver. The assailants had fired 33 bullets at her, of which 30 had hit; 23 had passed through her body, while seven remained inside. Dogra extracted bullets to establish the identity of the weapons and to correlate each weapon with the bullets recovered by ballistic examination. The bullets were matched to the weapons at CFSL Delhi.

The Indian government ordered a [national mourning](#) from November 1 to November 12 with flags half-masted and canceled entertainment and cultural events and offices closed for several days. [Pakistan](#) and [Vietnam](#) declared three days of mourning. [Bulgaria](#) declared a day of national mourning.

Funeral

Gandhi's body was taken in a [gun carriage](#) through Delhi roads on the morning of 1 November to [Teen Murti Bhavan](#), where her father stayed and where she lay in state. She was cremated with full state honors on 3 November near [Raj Ghat](#), a memorial to [Mahatma Gandhi](#), at an area named [Shakti Sthal](#). Her elder son and successor, [Rajiv Gandhi](#), lit the pyre.

Among the foreign dignitaries who attended the state funeral

Country	Dignitaries
 Afghanistan	Chairman of the Council of Ministers Sultan Ali Keshtmand
 Algeria	Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi
 Argentina	Vice President Víctor Hipólito Martínez
 Australia	Governor-General Ninian Stephen Prime Minister Bob Hawke
 Bangladesh	President Hussain Muhammad Ershad
 Belgium	Deputy Prime Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb
 Bhutan	King Jigme Singye Wangchuck

 Bulgaria	General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov
 Burma	Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Ne Win
 Canada	Chief Justice Brian Dickson Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark
 China	Vice Premier Yao Yilin
 Cyprus	President Spyros Kyprianou
 Czechoslovakia	Prime Minister Lubomír Štrougal
 Fiji	Governor-General Peniaia Ganilau Prime Minister Kamisese Mara
 Finland	Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa
 France	Prime Minister Laurent Fabius
 East Germany	President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann
 West Germany	Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher
 Greece	Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu
 Guyana	Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte
 Indonesia	Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah
 Ireland	Taoiseach Garret FitzGerald
 Italy	Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti
 Japan	Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone
 Jordan	Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal
 Kampuchea	President of the Council of State Heng Samrin Prime Minister Chan Sy
 Kenya	Vice President Mwai Kibaki
 North Korea	Vice President Pak Song-chol
 South Korea	Speaker of the National Assembly Chae Mun-shik

 Laos	President Souphanouvong Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane
 Liberia	Vice President Harry Moniba
 Libya	Secretary-General of the General People's Congress Mifta al-Usta Umar
 Madagascar	President Didier Ratsiraka
 Malaysia	Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam
 Maldives	Minister of Foreign Affairs Fathulla Jameel
 Mauritius	Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth
 Mongolia	First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa
 Mozambique	President Samora Machel
 Nauru	President Hammer DeRoburt
 Nepal	Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand
 Netherlands	Prince Claus
 New Zealand	Governor-General David Beattie Prime Minister David Lange
 Norway	Minister of Foreign Affairs Svenn Stray
 Pakistan	President Zia-ul-Haq
 Philippines	First Lady Imelda Marcos
 Poland	Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jabłoński Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski
 Portugal	Prime Minister Mário Soares
 Soviet Union	Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov
 Spain	Prime Minister Felipe González
 Sri Lanka	President J. R. Jayewardene
 Sweden	Minister for Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodström
 Syria	Vice President Zuhair Masharqa Minister of Foreign Affairs Farouk al-Sharaa

 Tanzania	President Julius Nyerere
 Turkey	Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem
 Uganda	President Milton Obote
 United Arab Emirates	Deputy Prime Minister Hamdan bin Mohammed Al Nahyan
 United Kingdom	Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Princess Anne (representing Queen Elizabeth II)
 United States	Secretary of State George Shultz ^{[32][33]}
 Vanuatu	President Ati George Sokomanu Prime Minister Walter Lini
 Vietnam	President Trương Chinh Prime Minister Phạm Văn Đồng
 North Yemen	Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani
 Yugoslavia	President Veselin Đuranović Prime Minister Milka Planinc
 Zambia	President Kenneth Kaunda
 Zimbabwe	Prime Minister Robert Mugabe

Kindly visit the Web Link [\[Video\]](#)

[Indira Gandhi Assassination - Dramatic News Footage](#)
[Captures India's Year of Unrest \(1984\) \[1:40:01\]](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v7SqLi1VHKA>

A compilation of reports covering the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the year of political violence in which it occurred.

Covering the Amritsar Crisis and Operation Blue Star, the Indian Army's storming of the Golden Temple, in June 1984; the assassination of Indira Gandhi on 31 October 1984; Gandhi's funeral on 3 November, and the mourning observed in India and the wider world; and the anti-Sikh riots and pogroms which took place across India in the days and weeks following Gandhi's murder. The compilation features interviews with Indira Gandhi herself; UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other senior British political figures; Pakistani President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq; Indira Gandhi's daughter-in-law, Maneka Gandhi; and Indira Gandhi's son and successor to the

preiership, Rajiv Gandhi. Also interviewed are a number of prominent representatives of the Sikh community including Dr Jagjit Singh Chohan, the leader of the Sikh separatist Khalistan movement; Indian Member of Parliament Khushwant Singh; and Amarinder Singh, the Maharaja of Patiala. Taken together, these 45 reports serve as a valuable record of one of the most turbulent chapters in the history of India since independence.

Culture

Literature

- Writer [Rahi Masoom Raza](#) criticised the Emergency through his novel *Qatar bi Aarzoo*.^[99]
- Shashi Tharoor portrays the Emergency allegorically in his *The Great Indian Novel* (1989), describing it as "The Siege". He also authored a satirical play on the Emergency, *Twenty-Two Months in the Life of a Dog*, that was published in his *The Five Dollar Smile and Other Stories*.
- *A Fine Balance* and *Such a Long Journey* by Rohinton Mistry take place during the Emergency and highlight many of the abuses that occurred during that period, largely through the lens of India's small but culturally influential Parsi minority.
- *Rich Like Us* by Nayantara Sahgal is partly set during the Emergency and deals with themes such as political corruption and oppression in the context of the event.^[100]
- Booker Prize-winner *Midnight's Children* by Salman Rushdie has the protagonist, Saleem Sinai, in India during the Emergency. His home in a low-income area, called the "magician's ghetto", is destroyed as part of the national beautification program. He is forcibly sterilised as part of the vasectomy program. The principal antagonist of the book is "the Widow" (a likeness that Indira Gandhi successfully sued Rushdie for). There was one line in the book that repeated an old Indian rumour that Indira Gandhi's son disliked his mother because he suspected her of causing the death of his father. As this was a rumour, there was no substantiation to be found.^[101]
- *India: A Wounded Civilization*, a book by V. S. Naipaul, is also oriented around The Emergency.^[102]
- *The Plunge*, an English-language novel by Sanjeev Tare, is the story told by four youths studying at [Kalidas College](#) in Nagpur. They tell the reader what they went through during those politically turbulent times.
- The Malayalam-language novel *Delhi Gadhakal (Tales from Delhi)* by M. Mukundan highlights many waves of abuse that occurred during the Emergency including forced sterilisation of men and the destruction of houses and shops owned by Muslims in Turkmen Gate.
- *Brutus, You!*, a book by Chanakya Sen, is based on the internal politics of [Jawaharlal Nehru University](#), Delhi during the period of Emergency.

- *Vasansi Jirnani*, a play by [Torit Mitra](#), is inspired by [Ariel Dorfman's Death and the Maiden](#) and effects of the Emergency.
- The [Tamil-language](#) novel *Marukkozhunthu Mangai (Girl with Fragrant Chinese Mugwort)* by Ra. Su. Nallaperumal is based on the history of the [Pallavas](#) dynasty and a popular uprising in [Kanchi](#) in 725 A.D. It explains how the widowed Queen and the Princess kill the freedom of the people. Most of the incidents described in the novel resemble the Emergency period. Even the name of the characters in the novel is similar to Mrs. Gandhi and her family.
- The [Malayalam-language](#) autobiographical diary by political activist [R. C. Unnithan](#), penned while the author was imprisoned as a political prisoner during the Emergency under MISA for sixteen months at Poojappura state prison in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, gives a personal account of his travails during the dark days of Indian democracy.
- The Tamil-language novel *Karisal (Black Soil)* by [Ponneelan](#) deals with the socio-political changes during the period.
- The Tamil-language novel *Ashwamedam* by Ramachandra Vaidyanath deals with the political movements during the period.
- In the 2001 book *Life of Pi* by Canadian author [Yann Martel](#), Pi's father decides to sell his zoo and move his family to [Canada](#) around the time of the Emergency.
- The graphic novel *Delhi Calm*,[\[103\]\[full citation needed\]](#) by Vishwajyoti Ghosh, was published in 2010, that narrates the events of the Emergency.

Film

- [Gulzar's Aandhi](#) (1975) was banned, because the film was supposedly based on Indira Gandhi.[\[104\]](#)
- Amrit Nahata's film *Kissa Kursi Ka* (1977), a bold spoof on the Emergency, where [Shabana Azmi](#) plays Janata ("the public"), a mute protagonist, was subsequently banned and reportedly, all its prints were burned by [Sanjay Gandhi](#) and his associates at his Maruti factory in Gurgaon.[\[105\]](#)
- *Yamagola*, a 1977 Telugu film (Hindi re-make *Lok Parlok*), spoofs the emergency issues.
- [I. S. Johar's](#) 1978 [Bollywood](#) film *Nasbandi* is a satire on the sterilisation drive of the [Government of India](#), where each one of the characters is trying to find sterilisation cases. The film was banned after its release due to its portrayal of the Indira Gandhi government.
- Although [Satyajit Ray's](#) 1980 film *Hirak Rajar Deshe* is a children's comedy, it is also a satire on the Emergency where the ruler forcefully mind washes the poor people.
- The 1985 [Malayalam](#) film *Yathra* directed by [Balu Mahendra](#) has the human rights violations by the police during the Emergency as its main plotline.
- 1988 [Malayalam](#) film *Piravi* is about a father searching for his son [Rajan](#), who had been arrested by the police (and allegedly killed in custody).
- The 2005 Hindi film *Hazaaron Khwaishein Aisi* is set against the backdrop of the Emergency. The film, directed by [Sudhir Mishra](#), also tries to portray

the growth of the **Naxalite** movement during the Emergency era. The film tells the story of three youngsters in the 1970s when India was undergoing massive social and political changes.

- The 2012 Marathi film *Shala* discusses the issues related to the Emergency.
- *Midnight's Children*, a 2012 adaptation of Rushdie's novel, created widespread controversy due to the negative portrayal of Indira Gandhi and other leaders. The film was not shown at the **International Film Festival of India** and was banned from further screening at the **International Film Festival of Kerala** where it was premiered in India.
- *Indu Sarkar* is a 2017 Hindi political thriller film about the emergency, directed by **Madhur Bhandarkar**.
- *21 Months of Hell* is a **documentary film** about the torture methods performed by the police.
- *Kaattu Vithachavar* is a 2018 Malayalam film about the period mentioning police brutality, their torture methods like Uruttal, Kakkayam torture camp and the famous **Rajan case**.
- *Sarpatta Parambarai* is a 2021 Tamil language sports film which is set against the backdrop of the Emergency and shows the arrest of **DMK** members.
- **Emergency** is a 2025 Indian **Hindi-language historical biographical drama** film directed and co-produced by **Kangana Ranaut**.

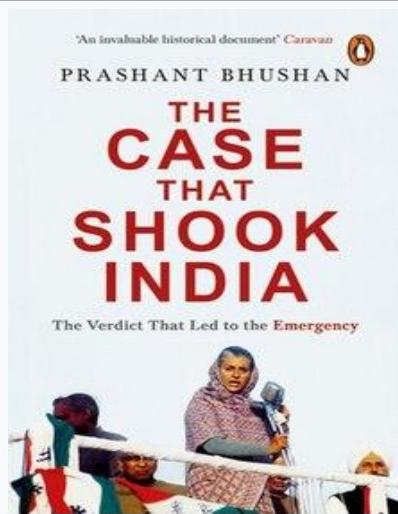
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The Case That Shook India

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Case_That_Shook_India

The Case That Shook India: The Verdict That Led To The Emergency is a non-fictional book written by lawyer-activist **Prashant Bhushan** on the case that set aside **Indira Gandhi's election** in 1974 which lead to **the Emergency** followed by a democratic backsliding of the republic.

***The Case That Shook India:
The Verdict That Led to The Emergency***



2018 Penguin India edition

Author	Prashant Bhushan
Language	English
Genre	Political history
Published	1978
Publisher	Vikas Publishing House, Penguin
Publication place	India
ISBN	9780706905946

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31st October (film)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/31st_October_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/31st_October_(film))

31st October is an Indian [Hindi](#)-language [historical action drama](#) film directed by [Shivaji Lotan Patil](#) and written by Amit Tuli and [Harry Sachdeva](#) and produced by Sachdeva. The film, based on a true story, focuses on the aftermath of [Indira Gandhi's assassination](#) which occurred on 31 October 1984. Starring [Vir Das](#) and [Soha Ali Khan](#), it was released on 21 October 2016.

31st October



Promotional release poster

Directed by	Shivaji Lotan Patil
Written by	Amit Tuli Harry Sachdeva
Produced by	Harry Sachdeva
Starring	Soha Ali Khan Vir Das Lakha Lakhwinder Singh Pritam Kagne
Cinematography	Ramani Ranjan Das
Release dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29 September 2015 (Vancouver International Film Festival)• 21 October 2016
Country	India
Language	Hindi

Plot

On 31 October 1984, the Prime Minister of India was assassinated by her Sikh Security Guards. Politicians used this incident to spark public hatred towards the Sikhs, labelling them as traitors. Devender Singh and his family are stuck in their house as their city plummets. In 24 hours of uncertain oscillations, helplessness, and with their relatives dying and neighbours turning hostile, Devender's family seeks help from their Hindu friends who live across town. As Pal, Tilak and Yogesh travel to save Devender's family, they come face-to-face with the destruction of humanity. They witness the carnage and the moral corruption that makes men turn into savages. In their attempt to ferry Devender's family to safety, Pal, Tilak and Yogesh must face their own demons first.

Cast

- [Soha Ali Khan](#) as Tajinder Kaur

- [Vir Das](#) as Davinder Singh
- Akshat R Saluja as Luvleen
- [Lakha Lakhwinder Singh](#) as Yogesh
- [Deepraj Rana](#) as Pal
- Vineet Sharma as Tilak
- [Nagesh Bhonsle](#) as Inspector Dahiya
- [Daya Shankar Pandey](#)
- [Pritam Kagne](#)
- [Maneet Vaghadia](#) as Gudia
- [Sezal Sharma](#)

Release

31st October had its official screening at the London Indian Film festival on 18 and 20 July 2015. It was released in theatres on 21 October 2016.

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QUOTES

Indira Gandhi

- "You cannot shake hands with a clenched fist."
- "The power to question is the basis of all human progress."
- "My grandfather once told me that there were two kinds of people: those who do the work and those who take the credit. He told me to try to be in the first group; there was much less competition."
- "Forgiveness is a virtue of the brave."
- "Even if I died in the service of the nation, I would be proud of it. Every drop of my blood will contribute to the growth of this nation and to make it strong and dynamic."
- "Martyrdom does not end something, it only a beginning."
- "To be liberated, woman must feel free to be herself, not in rivalry to man but in the context of her own capacity and her personality."
- "The purpose of life is to believe, to hope, and to strive."
- "I have lived a long life, and I am proud that I spent the whole of my life in the service of my people."

- "We must learn to be still in the midst of activity and to be vibrantly alive in repose."
- "A nation's strength ultimately consists in what it can do on its own, and not in what it can borrow from others."
- "There are moments in history when brooding tragedy and its dark shadows can be lightened by recalling great men and their deeds."
- "People tend to forget their duties but remember their rights."
- "You must learn to be still in the midst of activity and to be vibrantly alive in repose."
- "If I see something dirty or untidy, I have to clean it up."
- "Opportunities are not offered. They must be wrested and worked for. And this calls for perseverance... and courage."
- "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."
- "The greatest of all contraceptives is the mind."
- "It is legitimate to have one's own opinion, but never to impose it on others."
- "One must beware of ministers who can do nothing without money, and those who want to do everything with money."
- "You must not only look at the goal, but you must also look at the distance to be covered."
- "Have a bias toward action—let's see something happen now. You can break that big plan into small steps and take the first step right away."
- "I am not a person to be pressured—by anybody or any nation."
- "Every new experience brings its own maturity and a greater clarity of vision."
- "You cannot afford to wait for the perfect time. Sometimes you must dare to jump."
- "Winning or losing of the election is less important than strengthening the country."

- "I do not like carving the world into segments; we are one world."
- "There exists no politician in India daring enough to attempt to explain to the masses that cows can be eaten."
- "My father was a statesman; I am a political woman. My father was a saint. I am not."
- "Without peace, all other dreams vanish and are reduced to ashes."

Kindly visit these Web Links for MORE:

[01] <https://indiragandhi.in/en/philosophy/quotes>

[02] <https://yourstory.com/weekender/indira-gandhi-birthday-prime-minister-jawaharlal-nehru>

[03] <https://in.pinterest.com/Vitanapoli/indira-gandhi/>



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